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Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of this paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

## OFFICIAL.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JANUARY 27, 1845.

GEORGE W. CHARLES, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Camden, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

ARTHUR F. HOLMES, to be Appraiser at Charleston, South Carolina, vice Charles Kiddell, deceased.  
OCTAVIUS COHEN, to be Navy Agent for the port of Savannah, Georgia, vice William Mackay, resigned.

WM. B. SCOTT, to be Navy Agent for the Navy Yard in the City of Washington and for the Navy Department.

BENJAMIN H. HARRIS, to be Navy Agent for the port of Charleston, South Carolina.

ANDREW K. LONG, now a Lieutenant, to be a Commander in the Navy from 12th October, 1844.

JAMES C. WILLIAMSON, now a Passed Midshipman, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from 12th October, 1844.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1845.

The following notice to Mariners has been received at this Department from Thomas Aspinwall, United States Consul at London:

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.

4th December, 1844.

The following notice having been communicated to this Corporation by direction of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the same is reprinted by order of this Board for the general information of Mariners.

J. HERBERT, Secretary.

## HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

November 27, 1844.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lights on the coast of Corsica.

The French Government has announced that the following lights have been established on the western side of the island of Corsica:

1. A fixed light on Revellata Point at the western entrance of the Gulf of Calvi, in latitude 43 degs, 35 mins, 10 secs. N., and 8 degs, 43 mins, 50 secs. E. of Greenwich.

The lighthouse is 28 feet high; the light stands 290 feet above the level of the sea; and in clear weather it will be seen the distance of 18 miles.

2. An intermittent light on the summit of Sanguinai island, at the entrance of the Gulf of Ajaccio, in latitude 41 degs, 52 mins, 50 secs. N., and longitude 8 degs, 35 mins, 50 secs. E. of Greenwich.

This light is varied every four minutes by a strong flash, which is preceded and followed by a short interval of darkness; but the light will not quite disappear within the distance of 10 miles. The lighthouse is 52 feet high; and the light stands 321 feet above the level of the sea. It may be seen about twenty miles.

3. A revolving light on Cape Pertusato at the western entrance of Bonifacio Strait, in latitude 41 degs, 22 mins, 10 secs. N., longitude 9 degs, 11 mins, 20 secs. E. of Greenwich.

This light will revolve once every minute, but will not quite disappear within the distance of 10 miles. The lighthouse is 52 feet high, and the light is 324 feet above the level of the sea. In very clear weather it may possibly be seen 27 miles.

## THE SNEAKING CLIQUE.

Nothing can be more apparent than that the clique, of which the Globe was the organ, and which had cast every thing upon the hazard of Mr. Van Buren's die, were not only furiously hostile to the wise statesmen and patriots who procured the adoption of the two-thirds rule in the B. I. Convention; and utterly averse to the nomination of Colonel Polk; but that they were one and all violently and irreconcilably opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas. The entire dynasty had deliberately taken grounds against the measure, and Mr. Van Buren, acting as the organ of the Globe clique, and of the Northern heirs apparent, that had been designated to succeed him, was never more astonished in his life than to behold his proclamation wholly disregarded and disobeyed by the Democracy of the country. And he was so completely astounded by the proceedings of the Convention, that had also despised the lash of the Globe, (which was well laid on,) that he has never yet recovered his natural composure; for he saw at a glance that the dictatorial dynasty was overthrown at one fell swoop, and that the Albany Regency was no more.

Subsequently the Globe was compelled to bend to the storm—it had to bow or break—but its animosity for all who were participants in effecting the downfall of its cherished hopes, still burns in secret, and is destined to break out into a raging flame on the first favorable occasion. And in the mean time its constant efforts are used to destroy indirectly, and in detail, the very men who furnished the means—the Texas question—of its defeat. For this purpose that print has assumed to be in favor of immediate Annexation—after proclaiming itself in favor of "mediate," in opposition to "immediate" Annexation, and absolutely assails Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun for their hostility to the measure! Surely no intelligent man can be deceived and duped by such vile hypocrisy.

The principal ally of the Globe has been, and is yet, the New York Evening Post. There is doubtless an identity of sentiment and of design existing between the two prints. They both assail Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun on the same grounds; but the latter cannot dissemble as much as the former. The Post reiterates all the assaults on the Administration, but at the same time confesses its opposition to Annexation: the Globe assails, but pretends to be more zealously in favor of that measure than the Administration. Thus we see them both assailing the Administration for "getting up the Texas bomb," one pretending to be in favor of the "plot," the other heartily opposed to it; both furious at the triumph of Col. Polk; and

yet they never assail each other! The inference is that the Globe is yet opposed to Annexation, but puts on a garb of hypocrisy, as the best means to injure its advocates.

The following extracts are taken from the leading editorial of the last Post, the great ally of the Globe:

## THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The annexation of Texas is consummated, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, by the adoption of the bill of Mr. Milton Brown, a leading member from Tennessee. To this scheme many Democrats from the North have been found so weak as to assent—and unfortunately enough to carry the bill through the House. In this State, we are happy to say, the Democratic delegation of N. York stood nearly two-thirds against it. In Maine, the proportion was even still greater. Would that we could say the same of Ohio and Pennsylvania! Of New Hampshire, Indiana, and Illinois!

But all this fades into insignificance compared to the question as to the power between the free and slave States. In regard to this part of the case, this bill is a combination of fraud and oppression. It has been obtained by an audacious, unscrupulous and tyrannical use of the power of a majority, on the one hand, and on the other, while it fraudulently holds out the promise of a compromise between the free and slave States, in point of fact it seizes Texas, and the whole of Texas, for the sole benefit of the South.

In the first place, the 36th parallel of latitude is taken as the line above which free States are to exist, and below which slave States are to exist. It is a hundred and fifty miles; not one square foot of territory, north of the 36th parallel—not one square foot of free territory—will be acquired by the annexation of Texas, on the basis of this bill.

In regard to the vast territory lying south of the line, the words of the Texas property—similar fraud is practised. The five States as large as New York, which may be carved out of this territory, are to be annexed on a free or slave basis, according as they fit themselves. Texas is, and must be peopled almost exclusively by slaveholders—by emigrants from the southern and southwestern States; and thus, according to this very plan, after being by this bill, peopled by slaveholders, and well stocked with slaves, the new States are to have the option left them of coming into the Union as free or as slave States. In a word, by this bill free slave States are added to this confederacy.

So gross an outrage has not been perpetrated since the formation of the government. By a mere majority vote, without any consultation of the people themselves, by a Congress elected without the slightest reference to the question, the basis of the compact is entirely changed. A foreign nation incorporated into this Republic, the representation of property enormously extended, the blight and midew of slavery, under the auspices of the Federal Government fastened upon a new and vast territory, the far greater proportion of which is yet unsettled, and the whole substantial power of the country forever transferred to the slaveholding States. By no such measure, in no such spirit, was this Union established. By no such measures, in no such spirit can it be maintained.

If a local combination can thus wrest and pervert the power of a majority—thus entirely disregard not only the wishes, but the rights of the minority; if the rights of the State—if the rights of the people, is to be supposed that for any great length of time, this government will answer the purposes for which it was created.

In regard to the manner in which it has been brought about, but little need now be said. The northern States who, with and without protestations of hostility to annexation in their mouths, supported with such remarkable consistency the great slaveholder, "who had no personal objection to the annexation of Texas," will probably have little comfort in the fact, but the bill just passed is the offspring of one of their party. The northern and western demagogues who have voted for it, deserve and will, we doubt not, receive very deliberate attention from their constituents.

Much yet remains to be done—this bill is not yet the law of the land, nor can it ever be, if the Legislature of the State—if the Democracy of the North, are true to themselves.

We cannot stand under the responsibility, partial or entire, of any such bill as this. Nor can the bill itself stand even if it should pass the Senate without amendments. It will never be looked upon with either favor or regard, and the first majority that obtains power against it, will treat it with as little ceremony as the minority has just been handed.

The (Federal) N. Y. American is almost as furious as the Post, in its condemnation of the passage of the Texas measure:

The dough faces from New York, who voted for this resolution, we mark with black lines, the hue that becomes the dead.

Selah B. Strong, H. C. Murphy, Wm. B. Macleay, M. G. Leonard, J. G. Clinton, J. M. Russell, Zadoc Pratt, Wm. J. Hubbard, Cheselden Ellis.

Pennsylvania went in black for Slavery—trifled about the duties on her iron and coal, and Pennsylvania—the land of Penn—says we will help you extend the Area of Slavery! Drop ye Democrats of the Quaker land, drop the honest drab, and take the livery of your deeds—black, black as hell!

Last night's Globe contained the following advertisement of a runaway hantling:

"In 1842 we printed a pamphlet giving a succinct history of the manner in which the printing of the 'compendium of the sixth census' was taken from us and given to the Madisonian, about the time it changed editors, and came over to the support of Mr. Tyler. We sent a copy of this pamphlet to each member of Congress, and one copy to the Committee of Claims, with our account. We did not keep a copy for ourselves. Last year we ascertained that one-half of the copy filed with the Committee of Claims had been taken away. We then procured a copy from Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, and that has disappeared very mysteriously.

If any member of Congress, or any other person, has a copy of that pamphlet, and will send it to us, we will be greatly obliged."

We have merely to say that if the pamphlet states that the "compendium," or any thing else the Globe ever had, or had ever applied for, was taken from it and given to the Madisonian since we have owned it, now upwards of three years, it states what is without any foundation in truth. The Madisonian never had the slightest share of the printing alluded to, and never received, nor desired to receive, one cent of the spoils.

This was a portion of the printing which the Globe got by bribery. Mr. Webster, when he learned what had been done, revoked the act of the bribed officer, took the job from the Globe, and gave it to Mr. Thomas Allen, printer to the Senate.

Being thus disappointed, we learn that the Globe refused to pay the bribe of \$3500, which it had agreed to give. Whether or not it has paid it since, we have not learned.

## SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1845.

HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq. of New York, was admitted an Attorney and Counselor of this Court.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, dismissing this case because the citation is not signed as directed by the act of Congress of 1789, chapter 20.

James A. Stuart, et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. James A. Stuart, et al. The argument of this case was concluded by Mr. Walker for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

## TEXAS VIEWS OF THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

"The reports of Texas amount only to \$700,000 per annum.—Whig paper.

The friends of Texas should not, and we believe that they do not, wish to promote its introduction into the American Union by deception of any kind. Admit, then, that the above statement is correct, (of which, however, we are not sure,) and the argument for its annexation still rests upon bases of an imperishable character. A country as large as all France, and with a better climate, must have capabilities of population and increase, in such a state as it is now, that will soon render it a valuable market for American manufactures. The rapidity with which Ohio settled—with which Tennessee and Kentucky settled—affords proofs of the most striking character of how great would be the augmentation of population in a few years, were the security afforded by her annexation added to her actual position.

It is in vain to say the same population would exist in the United States. Population increases according to the means of subsistence. Men knew this long before Malthus elucidated the proposition in an elaborate work, and by an accumulation of statistical facts. The general progress of population in new countries, if any thing like good Government existed, was strong proof of this truth. Malthus made clear by logical reasoning and facts what observant men knew before. He also showed the principle by which a check was given to population in older and more populous countries.

In these remarks we are by no means to be understood as approving some of the conclusions drawn by Malthus, and which seemed to him the most important from his premises. We do not concur that either Government or individuals ought to neglect to take care of the poor, lest a superabundance of inhabitants should exceed the means of subsistence. For much of his facts, and some of his reasoning, Malthus is entitled to immortal credit; in some of his deductions he was thoroughly erroneous, and has been satisfactorily proven.

The London Weekly Chronicle, under the head, "Texas, Mexico, and the United States," says:

"There is, however, a strong feeling in the North upon this question, (Annexation.) The late vote of the Congress must not be misconstrued. It indicates distrust to Santa Anna, not indifference to the matter in dispute, or indisposition to risk another attempt upon Texas, provided the Congress could be sure that the funds voted would be properly applied. But the present President is known to be a perfective where money is concerned; and such is the feeling of distrust toward him, as we are assured, that notwithstanding his dashing qualities and his revolutionary act, which is very remarkable, for there has hardly been a successful 'movement' in Mexico, for the last twenty years, of which he has not been the forlorn hope; his tenure of power is most precarious, and it would require nothing but a combined movement in the North, to drive him from the helm.

"In the mean time Mr. Polk has capital cards to play. Mexico is divided; European interference most probable; Texas weak and unwilling. Was there ever a better time to woo?"

"The honest soul! Talk of Texas pirates and land robbers!"

"We have introduced the italics in this instance."

## Twenty-Eighth Congress,

## SECOND SESSION.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1845.

STURGEON presented a petition from Cadwallader Evans, of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to make an appropriation to enable him to make certain improvements in the steam boiler of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. BROWN, in reply, remarked that he had no desire to drive this or any other measure; but he hoped that the House would act on this subject without delay. He did not consider that the deliberation of this body depended on the information referred to, or the work of Mr. Greenhow; but if members thought proper to wait for either, it was not for him to complain.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to organize the territorial government of Oregon, and for other purposes.

The bill proposed that, after its passage, all the country belonging to the United States lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and bounded on the south by the forty-second, and on the north by the forty-fourth degree and forty minutes of north latitude, shall constitute and be organized into a temporary government, to be called the Oregon Territory. A governor and secretary to be appointed for five years, who shall reside west of the Rocky Mountains; courts to be established, a general assembly to be organized—as soon as there shall be five thousand free white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years they shall be authorized to elect representatives from the counties, townships, and districts; one for every five hundred inhabitants—the term of the representative to be two years. The General Assembly to consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives—the former to consist of five members, to be elected by the people, and the latter to consist of a majority of the representatives.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Harvey, for certain drawbacks on duty paid on the Treasury, made an adverse report. The committee did not know of any evidence of such claims. He asked, and was granted, that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. UFTON presented a bill, passed by the Legislature of that State, directing their Senators and requesting their representatives in Congress to use their efforts to procure the passage of a law for the reduction of postage, also a petition declaring that the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emptory rights to settlers on those lands in the year 1841. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

A joint resolution for the relief of Francis Stokes was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of John Hart, deceased, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The resolution calling for information in regard to making contracts for removing the Choctaw Indians was called up: when

Mr. JARNAGIN begged that it might not then be considered, as he was in the receipt of several private communications that subject since he introduced the resolution. He was anxious to give those communications a proper consideration, and to seek for all information in regard to it that may be obtained.

Mr. WALKER said he did not see why it should not be discussed now, as all the information regarding that subject was already before the Senate. The resolution was not considered.

A bill authorizing the sale of certain lots of land in the town of Painesburg and Coganville in the State of Ohio, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BAYARD asked to postpone the previous orders to take up Senate bill No. 31, providing for the enlistment of boys in the Navy—till after the adjournment.

A bill for the relief of William Allen was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The bill making an alteration in the rates of postage was called up, and was under consideration when our Reporter left the Senate.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1845.

Mr. A. C. DODGE, the Delegate from Iowa, presented to the House the evidence of the assent of the people of that Territory to the State constitution recently formed; also an abstract of the census of Iowa taken in 1844.

The States were called, and several resolutions of inquiry were submitted and agreed to.

## THE REPORTERS.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to reconsider the vote by which a resolution was passed yesterday, ordering "all papers" belonging to, and printed by order of the House, to be regularly placed on the Reporter's desks; and the question having been taken, the result was—yeas 67, nays 41.

No motion having been made, the subject was considered of sufficient importance to call the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Before responding to his name,

Mr. ADAMS inquired of the Chair whether it was designed to furnish all the Reporters, he believed "all papers" belonging to, and printed by order of the House, to be regularly placed on the Reporter's desks; and the question having been taken, the result was—yeas 67, nays 41.

The SPEAKER replied that he knew nothing farther than the words of the resolution.

Mr. ADAMS asked whether the Chair did not understand it; and the SPEAKER rejoined, that the gentleman from Massachusetts was capable of forming an opinion as he was.

[The "papers" proposed to be placed on the Reporter's desks, are bills, reports, and resolutions, furnished to the members.]

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Mr. TIBBATT'S petition the memorial of Thos. S. Haldeman and 113 other citizens of the Mississippi Valley, praying that Congress may, as early as practicable, pass the bill of the House of Representatives, No. 71, entitled a bill to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the Government on board of steamboats, approved July 28, 1838, which was referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

WESTERN RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. TIBBATT'S gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill making appropriation for the improvement of certain western rivers and harbors.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.

Mr. DARRAGH, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to provide for the adjustment and settlement of claims of American citizens upon the republic of Mexico; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BAYARD from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred a joint resolution in relation to work commenced at Memphis, reported in favor of it. He also submitted from the same Committee an adverse report for the relief of Nathaniel Ashley, and moved that it be rejected—which was agreed to.

A bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for certain revolutionary claims, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill making appropriation for the services of the Post Office Department, read twice and referred.

A bill making appropriation for the construction of the United States from the commencement of the fiscal year in 1845 to the year 1846, was read and referred.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone the previous orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up Senate bill No. 77, to which he moved an amendment, that any officer of the United States Navy going into any foreign port at which no United States Consul resided, be empowered to execute all the functions of U. S. Consul at such port. The amendment was agreed, and the bill thus amended was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Navy.

Mr. EVANS proposed that Senate bill No. 88, be taken up, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out of any moneys in his hands not otherwise provided for by law, the sum of \$365 to the legal representatives of James Bell, which was agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone the previous orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up Senate bill No. 66, in relation to Revenue Cutters. He offered an amendment which was agreed to, that no revenue cutter, from and after the passage of this bill, be either built or purchased without appropriation be first made by law. The bill thus amended, was read a third and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. BAYARD called up Senate bill No. 77, concerning the appointment of Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Purser in the Navy. The provisions relating to these appointments provide that there shall be 15 of the former class and 13 of the latter; salary or pay of which, each, shall not exceed \$1000 per annum; and all future appointment of Purser in the navy shall be taken from the Assistant Purser, and that no person be admitted as an Assistant Purser whose age shall be less than 21 years, or more than 45 years, and who shall not be previously examined and found able to keep a regular set of books. One of the provisions of this bill requires that Chaplains shall not be over 30 years of age; which on being read was objected to by

Mr. CRITTENDEN, who took strong ground against it, when, after some explanation in regard to it by Mr. Bayard,

Mr. MERRICK moved to lay the bill for the present on the table, and proceeded to the consideration of the Post Office bill, which was agreed to.

Before, however, proceeding to the consideration of this bill, Mr. SIMMONS made a report from the Commissioner of Patents, providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of his report on patents, including those on agricultural matters. An amendment was offered and agreed to providing for the printing of 30,000 extra copies, omitting the list of patents, 500 copies of which are to be appropriated for the use of the Patent Office.

The bill modifying the rates of postage was then taken up, and was under discussion when our Reporter left the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Yesterday after our paper was put to press, the House, after going into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and without debate, passed the bills making appropriations for the Post Office Department, for the payment of Pensions, and for Fortifications.]

On motion of Mr. HENLEY, twenty-five thousand copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARDIN moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The motion prevailed, and the gentleman moved that the bill for the organization of Oregon Territory be laid aside, and that the committee proceed to the consideration of that for the reduction of postage.

The CHAIRMAN said that the motion could not be entertained, the gentleman from Mississippi being entitled to the floor.

Mr. HARDIN appealed to the gentleman to yield, for the purpose indicated; but

his speech entire; and show the absolute necessity of taking Oregon, and extending the arms of our laws over it, to prevent our valuable fisheries, timber, and furs from being made the spoil of the world; he would speak of the subject also in a military point of view, as connected with the power and the designs of Great Britain. There were in the territory upwards of five hundred thousand Indians, who, being naturally hostile to us, could, at the instance of the Northwest Company and the British Government, at any time be let loose in all our fury. It was absolutely necessary, he again repeated, that we should possess Oregon, and fence it in from all intruders.

Mr. BELSER trusted that before the termination of this week, the bill will have been sent to the Senate of the United States. This great measure he admitted, had an important bearing on the destiny of the Republic. Although it was more likely to involve us in a war than that of Texas, yet it was the duty of the American Representatives to ascertain first, whether they were right, and secondly, if it should be the consequence, then it would become their duty to take upon themselves the burden. Great Britain had no title to any portion of the territory; and had it not been for the negotiation or adjournment of this Government, she would not now be contending for it. In his opinion, we had the power to go as far as she had, and this bill proposed nothing more. He argued the necessity of extending our arms over the territory, as it was our duty to protect not only citizens, but the humblest citizen, be he on the shores of the Pacific or the Atlantic, and wherever found; and gave his hearty assent to the donation principle contained in the bill, which secured to the settler a home upon soil that would soon become his own, and contribute materially to the permanent settlement and existence of the territory.

Mr. BOWLIN succeeded to the floor, and spoke of the history of Great Britain with regard to her acquisition of power. Her military policy had been established with such policy as ultimately to command the commerce of the world, so that if any nation dared revolt at her authority, she could demand it at a blow. Her march was for universal empire—she was on our borders at the North and South—and now that she was endeavoring to hem us in by securing Oregon, it was time that we should give her ambitious designs, and boldly assert our rights, and maintain them, to territory over which she proposes to extend our laws. He spoke of our indubitable title to Oregon, until the expiration of the hour to which he was limited by the rules of the House.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1845.

A message was received from the House of Representatives making appropriation for certain fortifications.

Also, an act making appropriations for revolutionary claims.

Mr. HUNTINGTON moved that the vacancy in the Committee on Commerce be filled by appointment of the Chair. He also moved that the vacancy in the Committee on Pensions be filled in the same manner.

Mr. DICKINSON presented a petition from the State of New York against the annexation of Texas. Mr. BENTON presented a petition from inhabitants of Alleghany county, State of Maryland, praying Congress to suspend the operation of the provisions of the existing treaty of joint occupation of the Oregon territory.

Mr. WHITE made a report from the Committee on Indian Affairs, providing for a more accurate survey of the boundaries of Indian territories. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOREHEAD presented a memorial from the county of Hamilton, Ohio, praying that the circuit and district courts of the United States be removed to Cincinnati.

Mr. ATCHISON from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made a favorable report for the relief of Sarah Leavenworth.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next—agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred a joint resolution in relation to work commenced at Memphis, reported in favor of it. He also submitted from the same Committee an adverse report for the relief of Nathaniel Ashley, and moved that it be rejected—which was agreed to.

A bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for certain revolutionary claims, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill making appropriation for the services of the Post Office Department, read twice and referred.